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PROOFS OF THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Channing.

Next to the character of Christ, his religion might be shown to abound in circumstances which contradict and repel the idea of a human origin. For example, its representations of the character of God; its inculcation of a universal charity; the stress which it lays on inward purity; its substitution of a spiritual worship for the forms and ceremonies which every where had usurped the name, and extinguished the life of religion; its preference of humility, and the mild, unostentatious, passive, to the dazzling qualities which had monopolized men's admiration; its consistent and bright discoveries of immortality; its adaptation to the wants of man as a sinner; its adaption to all the conditions, capacities and sufferings of human nature; its pure, sublime, practicable morality; its high and generous motives; and its fitness to form a character, which plainly prepares for a higher life than the present; these are peculiarities of Christianity, which will strike us more and more in proportion as we understand distinctly the circumstances of age and country in which this religion appeared, and for which no adequate human cause has been, or can be assigned.

Passing over these topics, each of which might be enlarged into a discourse, I will make but one remark on this religion, which strikes my own mind very forcibly. Since its introduction, human nature has made great progress and society experienced great changes; and in this advanced condition of the world, Christianity, instead of losing its application and importance, is found to be more congenial and adapted to man's nature and wants. Men have outgrown other institutions of that period when Christianity appeared; its philosophy, its modes of warfare, its policy, its public and private economy; but Christianity has never shrunk as Christianity has opened, but has always kept in advance of men's faculties, and unfolded nobler views in proportion as they have ascended. The highest powers and affections which our nature has developed, find more than adequate objects in this religion. Christianity is indeed peculiarly fitted to the more improved stages of society, to the more delicate sensibilities of refined minds, and especially to that dissatisfaction with the present state, which always grows with the growth of our moral powers and affections. As men advance in civilization they become susceptible of mental sufferings, to which ruder ages are strangers; and these, Christianity is fitted to assuage. Imagination and intellect become more restless; and Christianity brings them tranquility by the eternal and magnificent truths, the solemn and unbounded prospects which it unfolds. The fitness of our religion to more advanced stages of society than that in which it was introduced, to wants of human nature not then developed, seems to me very striking. The religion bears the marks of having come from a being who perfectly understood the human mind, and had power to provide for its progress. This feature of Christianity is of the nature of prophecy. It was an anticipation of future and distant ages; and when we consider among whom our religion sprung, where, but in God can we find an explanation of this peculiarity?

TAKE THINGS COOLLY.

'You're an infernal scoundrel!' said a fierce looking gentleman, the other day, coming up in great wrath, to a Yankee, who was standing quietly on the side-walk—'you're an infernal scoundrel, sir!'

'That's news to me,' returned the Yankee quietly.

'News! you scoundrel—do you call it news?' 'Entirely so.'

'You needn't think to carry it off so quietly, I say you're an infernal scoundrel! and I'll prove it.'

'I beg you will not. I should not like to be proved a scoundrel.'

'No, I dare swear you wouldn't. But answer me directly—did you, or did you not, say, in the presence of certain ladies of my acquaintance, that I was a mere—'

'Call! O no sir; the truth is not to be spoken at all times.'

'The truth! Do you presume to call me a scoundrel, sir?'

'O no, sir, I call you nothing.'

'It's well you do; for if you had presumed to call me—'

'A man—I should have been grossly mistaken.'

'Do you mean to say I am not a man, sir?'

'That depends on circumstances.'

'If I should be called as evidence, in a court of justice, I should be bound to speak the truth.'

'And you would say I was not a man, hey?—Do you see this cow-skin?'

'Yes—and I've seen it with surprise, ever since you came up.'

'With surprise! Why, did you suppose I was such a coward that I dare not use the article, when I thought it was demanded?'

'Shall I tell you what I thought?'

'Do, if you dare.'

'I thought to myself,—what use has a calf for a cow's skin?'

'You distinctly call me a calf then!'

'If you will insist upon it, you may.'

'You hear gentlemen,' speaking to the bystanders, 'you hear the insult.—What shall I do with the scoundrel?'

'Dress him! dress him!' exclaimed twenty voices, with shouts and laughter.

'That I'll do at once.' Then turning again to the Yankee, he cried out fiercely, 'Come one step this way you rascal, and I'll flog you within an inch of your life.'

'I've no occasion.'

'You're a coward!'

'Not on your word.'

'I'll prove it, by flogging you out of your skin.'

'I doubt it.'

'I am a liar then, am I?'

'Just as you please.'

'Do you hear that, gentlemen?'

'Ay! was the unanimous response. 'You can't avoid dressing him now.'

'O heavens grant me patience! I shall fly out of my skin.'

'I'll be so much the better for your pocket. Calf-skins are in good demand.'

'I shall burst.'

'Not here in the street, I beg of you. It would be disgusting.'

'Gentlemen, can I any longer avoid flogging him?'

'Not if you're able,' was the reply.—'At him! at him!'

Thus provoked—thus stirred up and encouraged—the fierce gentleman went like lightning at the Yankee. But before he could strike a blow, he found himself disarmed of his cow-skin and lying on his back under the spout of a neighboring pump, whither the Yankee had carried him to cool his rage; and before he could recover from his astonishment at such unexpected handling, he was as wet as a thrice-drowned rat, from the cataraacts of water which his grave antagonist had liberally pumped upon him. His courage, by this time, had, like that of the valiant Bob Acres, 'oozed out at the palms of his hands'; and he declared, as he arose and went dripping away from the pump, that he would never trust to quiet appearances again; and the devil might undertake to cow-skin a cool Yankee, for all him.

N. Y. Transcript.

TOUGH YARNS.—We find the following very excellent caricature of a Yankee Captain, in Capt. Maryatt's new work, Jacob Faithful.—The dialogue took place on board an American schooner in the river Thames, between the Captain of the schooner and an English waterman.—[Mero. Jour.]

'She's being a pretty craft, that little thing of yours,' observed old Tom; 'how long may she take to make a run?' 'How long? I expect in just no time; and she'd go as fast again, only she won't wait for the breeze to come up with her.' 'Why don't you heave to for it?' said young Tom.—'Loose too much time; I guess, I have been chased by an easterner while all the way from your Land's End to our Narrows, and it never could overhaul me.' 'And I presume the porpoises give it up in despair, don't they?' replied old Tom with a leer; 'and yet I've seen the creatures playing before the bows of an English frigate at her speed and laughing at her.' 'They never play their tricks with me, old snapper; if they do I cut them in halves, and astern they go, head part floating on one side, and tail part on the other.' 'But don't they join together again when they meet in your wake?' inquired Tom.—'Shouldn't wonder,' replied the American Captain. 'Pray, captain what may be that vessel they talk so much about at New York?'

Old Tom referred to the first steam vessel, whose qualities at that time had been tried, and an exaggerated report of which had been copied from the American papers. 'That ship, or whatever she may be, that sails without masts, yards or canvass; it's above my comprehension. Old country heads can't take it in. I'll tell you what—she goes sleek through the water, a-head or a-stern, broadside on, or up and down, or any way, and all you have to do is to poke the fire and warm your fingers; and the more you poke, the faster she goes, 'gainst wind and tide.' 'Well, I must see that, to believe, though,' replied Tom. 'No fear a capsize, calculate. My little craft did upset with me one night, in a pretty considerable heavy gale; but she's smart, and came up again on the other side in a moment, all rights before.'

Never should have known any thing about it, if the man at the wheel had not found his jacket wet, and the men below had found turn in all the clues of their hammocks.' 'After that

round then, you may belay,' cried Tom laughing. 'Yes, but don't let's have a stopper over all Tom,' replied his father. 'I consider all this exceedingly diverting. Pray, captain, does every thing else go fast in the new country?' 'Every thing with us clean slick, I guess,' 'What sort of horses have you in America?' inquired I. 'Our Kentucky horses I've a notion, would surprise you. They're almighty goes at a trot,—beat a N. W. gale of wind. I once took an Englishman with me in a gig up Alabama country, and he says, 'What's this great church yard we are passing through?' 'And stranger,' says I, 'I calculate it's nothing but the mile-stones, we are passing so slick.' But I once had a horse, who, I expect was a deal quicker than that. I once seed a flash of lightning chase him for half an hour round the clearance, and I guess could'n catch him. [Metropolitan Magazine.]

POLITICAL.

We commend the article below, from one of the most decided opposition papers in the country, to the attention of our readers, as exhibiting the true grounds of the dislike manifested towards the present administration by the federal party. Their editors in this state are a little shy of admitting the truth to their readers, and therefore pretend a friendship for the principles of Jefferson and Madison, still we believe that the leading men of that party are at heart as much opposed to the principles professed and practised upon by these two great pillars of democracy as they are to the measures of President Jackson, and for the same reason—for their democracy. If all the opposition would but exhibit the boldness and honesty of the Courier in this respect, the people would not long be deceived on this subject. We have been loudly denounced by the opposition for calling them federalists, and here we have the confession of a distinguished member of their own party that the charge is true, and the principles of the opposition to Jackson's administration are avowed to be his adherence to and practice of the doctrines of Jefferson and Madison.

[From the Boston Courier.]

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

It is somewhat amusing to witness the trouble which some people take to make people believe that Gen. Jackson does not act upon the principles of Mr. Jefferson. These efforts, generally, it is presumed, are made by young men who know nothing of Mr. Jefferson's administration, but what they have heard from their fathers—and, unfortunately for the country man-worshippers were as numerous, in proportion to the whole population, at that period, as they are now; and the worshippers of Mr. Jefferson were as blindly devoted to the god of their idolatry, as the veriest slave who now sings *Glory to Jackson*.

Mr. Duane (the eldest) was one of the ablest supporters of Mr. Jefferson and the policy of his administration. No man living knows, better than he, the principles and the motives which carried Mr. Jefferson into the chair of state, and no one understands better the effects of the measures he pursued. Many years ago, this same Mr. Duane relinquished the management of a paper, (the Aurora) which had been effectually instrumental in securing the election of Mr. Jefferson, and in defending all his mad and visionary projects, and his hypocritical claims to the character of an ultra republican. Having been refreshed by a slumber of years, Mr. Duane now proposes to revive the Aurora, and to conduct it on the principles of Mr. Jefferson.

In his prospectus, Mr. Duane says—'No other President has so constantly, faithfully, and earnestly pursued the principles of Thomas Jefferson, as Andrew Jackson.' We have said so a hundred times, and a hundred times have been reproached as a slanderer to the memory of Jefferson for daring to make such a declaration. Yet here we have the testimony of the best of witnesses to sustain our position. Gen. Jackson has done nothing that has not been a natural result of the Jeffersonian theory. He has done nothing that Mr. Jefferson would not have done, if he had possessed a tithe of Gen. Jackson's hardihood and recklessness. He has done nothing that Mr. Madison would not have done, if he had not been 'afraid to look on blood and carnage.' The tyrant of the present day is less to be feared than his two great prototypes. He is open, careless, and bold; they were sly, insinuating, and cowardly. All the embarrassments, all the distresses, which the country now suffers, and all the illegal and unconstitutional acts of Gen. Jackson, are the fruit of Mr. Jefferson's principles and policy; and no man who is old enough to remember the political controversies incidental to his administration, will deny it.

We have some curiosity to know how Mr. Duane, senior, stands in regard to Mr. Duane, junior, the late ex-secretary of the treasury. It will be remembered that the gentleman last named whined and blubbered most piteously last summer, because the President was for immediate action, while he was for consulting his father, in relation to the powers and duties of a secretary. If we may judge from the father's present declarations, the son would have found but slim consolation in the letter he was so anxiously desirous to receive.

Humbly and respectfully we submit these remarks to the kind notice of the Kennebec Journal and Boston Atlas.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1833.

Mr. CLAY's resolution calling for the state of the revenue, and comparative statements showing the relative amounts of revenue accruing in the first quarter of 1833 and the first quarter of 1834.

The VICE PRESIDENT communicated the report of the Secretary of the Treasury containing the information called for.

The Secretary of the Senate commenced the reading of it.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to dispense with the reading, and refer it to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BENTON demanded the reading.

The Secretary of the Senate resumed the reading, and completed it.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to refer, and print it.

Mr. BENTON rose, and said that this report was of a nature to deserve some attention, before it left the chamber of the Senate, and went to a committee, from which it might not return in time for consideration at this session. It had been called for under circumstances which attracted attention, and disclosed information which deserved to be known. It was called for early in May, in the crisis of the alarm operations, and with confident assertions that the answer to the call would prove the distress and the suffering of the country. It was confidently asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury had over-estimated the revenues of the year; that there would be a great falling off,—a decline, a bankruptcy; that confidence was destroyed,—enterprise checked,—industry paralyzed,—commerce suspended! that the direful act of one man in one dire order, had changed the face of the country, from a scene of unparalleled prosperity to a scene of unparalleled desolation! that the canal was a solitude, the lake a desert waste of waters, the ocean without ships, the commercial towns deserted, silent, and sad; orders for goods countermanded; foreign purchases stopped! and that the answer of the Secretary would prove all this, in showing the falsity of his own estimates, and the great decline in the revenue and importations of the country. Such were the assertions and predictions under which the call was made, and to which the public attention was attracted by every device of theatrical declamation from this floor. Well, the answer comes. The Secretary sends in his report, with every statement called for. It is a report to make the patriot's heart rejoice! full of high and gratifying facts; replete with rich information; and pregnant with evidences of national prosperity. How is it received—how received by those who called for it? With downcast looks, and wordless tongues! A motion is even made to stop the reading! to stop the reading of such a report! called for under such circumstances! while whole days are given up to reading the monotonous, tautologous, and endless repetitions, of distress memorials, the echo of our own speeches, and the thousandth edition of the same work, without amendment or correction! All these can be read, and printed too, and lauded with studied eulogium, and their contents sent out to the people, freighted upon every wind; but this official report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the state of their own revenues, and of their own commerce, called for by an order of the Senate, is to be treated like an unwelcome and worthless intruder; received without a word—not even read,—slipped out upon a motion,—disposed of as the Abbe Sieyes voted for the death of Louis the Sixteenth, *mort sans phrase!* death, without talk! But he, Mr. B., did not mean to suffer this report to be despatched in this unceremonious and compendious style. It had been called for to be given to the people, and the people should hear of it. It was not what was expected, but it is what is true, and what will rejoice the heart of every patriot in America. A pit was dug for Mr. TANNEY; the diggers of the pit have fallen into it; the fault is not his; and the sooner they clamber out, the better for themselves. The people have a right to know the contents of this report and know them they shall; and if there is any man in this America whose heart is so constructed as to grieve over the prosperity of his country, let him prepare himself for sorrow; for the proof is forthcoming, that never, since our America had a place among nations, was the prosperity of the country equal to what it is at this day!

Mr. B. then requested the Secretary of the Senate to send him the report, and comparative statement, which being done, Mr. B. opened the report, and went over the heads of it to show that the Secretary of the Treasury had not over-estimated the revenue of the year; that the revenue was, in fact, superior to the estimate; and that the importations would equal, if not exceed, the highest amount that they had ever attained.

To appreciate the statements which he should make, Mr. B. said it was necessary for the Senate to recollect that the list of dutiable articles were now greatly reduced. Many articles were now free of duty, which formerly paid heavy duties; many others were reduced in duty; and the fair effect of these abolitions,

and reductions, would be a diminution of revenue even without a diminution of imports; yet the Secretary's estimate, made at the commencement of the session, was more than realized, and showed the gratifying spectacle of a full and overflowing Treasury, instead of the empty one which had been predicted; and left to Congress the grateful occupation of further reducing taxes instead of borrowing money, as had been so loudly anticipated for six months past. The revenue accruing from imports in the first quarter of the present year, was \$5,344,540; the payments actually made into the Treasury from the Custom-houses for the same quarter, was \$4,435,386; and the payments from land for the same time, was \$1,899,206. The two first months of the second quarter were producing a full ratio to the first quarter; and the actual amount of available funds in the Treasury on the 9th day of this month, was ELEVEN MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWELVE DOLLARS. The two last quarters of the year were always most productive. It was the time of the largest importations of foreign goods which pay the most duty—the woollens—and the season also for the largest sale of public lands: it is well believed that the estimate will be more largely exceeded in those two quarters than in the two first; and that the excess for the whole year, over the estimate, will be full two millions of dollars. This, Mr. B. said, was of the evidences of public prosperity which the report contained; and which utterly contradicted the idea of distress and commercial embarrassment which has been propagated, from this Chamber, for the last six months.

Mr. B. proceeded to the next evidence of commercial prosperity; it was the increased importations of foreign goods. These imports, judging from the five first months, would be seven millions more than they were two years ago, when the Bank of the U. States had seventy millions loaned out; and they were twenty millions more than in the time of Mr. Adam's administration. At the rate they had commenced, they would amount to one hundred and ten millions for the year. This will exceed what ever was known in our country. The imports, for the time that President Jackson has served, have regularly advanced from about 74 millions to 108 millions. The following is the statement of these imports, from which Mr. B. read:

1828	\$74,492,527
1830	70,876,920
1831	103,191,124
1832	101,029,261
1833	108,118,211

Mr. B. said that the imports of the last year were greater in proportion, than in any previous year; a temporary decline might reasonably be expected; such declines always take place after excessive importations. If it had occurred now, though naturally to have been expected, the fact would have been trumpeted forth as the infallible sign—the proof positive of commercial distress, occasioned by the fatal removal of the deposits. But, as there was no decline, but, on the contrary, an actual increase, he must claim the evidence for the other side of the account; and set it down as proof positive, that commerce is not destroyed; and, consequently, that the removal of the deposits did not destroy commerce.

The next evidence of commercial prosperity which Mr. B. would exhibit to the Senate, was in the increased, and increasing, number of ship arrivals from foreign ports. The numbers of arrivals for the month of May, in New York, was 223, exceeding by 36 those of the month of April, and showing not only a great, but an increasing activity in the commerce of that great emporium—he would not say of the United States, or even of North America—but he would call it that great emporium of the two Americas, and of the New World; for the goods imported to that place were thence distributed to every part of the two Americas, from the Canadian lakes to Cape Horn.

A third evidence of national prosperity was in the sales of the public lands. Mr. B. had, on a former occasion, adverted to these sales, so far as the first quarter was concerned; and had shown that instead of falling off, as had been predicted on this floor, the revenue from the sales of these lands had actually doubled, and more than doubled, what they were in the first quarter of 1833. The receipts for lands, for the first quarter, were \$668,526; for the first quarter of the present year they were \$1,395,206; being two to one, and \$60,000 over. The receipts for the two first months of the second quarter, were also known, and would carry the revenue from lands, for the first five months of this year, to two millions of dollars; indicating five millions for the whole year; an enormous amount, from which the people of the new States ought to be, in some degree, relieved, by a reduction in the price of lands. Mr. B. begged, in the most emphatic terms, to remind the Senate, that at the commencement of the session, the sales of the public lands were selected as one of the criterions by which the ruin and desolation of the country was to be judged. It was then predicted, and the prediction put forth with all its boldness of infallible prophecy, that the removal of the deposits

would stop the sales of the public lands; that money would disappear; and the People have nothing to buy with; that the produce of the earth would rot upon the hands of the farmer. These were the predictions; and if the sales had really declined, what a proof would immediately be found in the fact to prove the truth of the prophecy, and the dire effects of changing the public moneys from one set of banking houses to another! But there is no decline; but a doubling of the former product; and a fair conclusion thence deduced that the new States, in the interior, are as prosperous as the old ones, on the sea coast.

Having proved the general prosperity of the country from these infallible data: flourishing revenue—flourishing commerce—increased arrivals of ships—and increased sales of public lands, Mr. B. said that he was far from denying that actual distress had existed. He had admitted the fact of that distress heretofore, not to the extent to which it was charged, but to a sufficient extent to excite sympathy for the sufferers; and he distinctly charged the whole distress that did exist to the Bank of the United States, and the Senate of the United States—to the screw and pressure operations of the Bank, and the alarm speeches in the Senate. He had made this charge and made it under a full sense of the moral responsibility which he owed to the people, in affirming any thing from this elevated theatre. He had, therefore, given his proofs to accompany the charge; and he had now to say to the Senate, and through the Senate to the People, that he found new proofs for that charge in the detailed statements of the accruing revenue, which had been called for by the Senate and furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. B. said he must be pardoned for repeating his request to the Senate, to recollect how often they had been told that trade was paralyzed; that orders for foreign goods were countermanded; that the importing cities were the pictures of desolation; their ships idle; their wharves deserted; their mariners wandering up and down. Now, said Mr. B., in looking over the detailed statement accruing revenue, it was found that there was no decline of commerce, except at places where the policy and power of the United States Bank was predominant! Where that power or policy predominated, revenue declined; where it was not predominant, or the policy of the Bank not exerted, the revenue increased, and increased fast enough to make up the deficiency at the other places. Mr. B. proceeded to verify this statement by a reference to specified places. Thus, at Philadelphia, where the Bank holds its seat of empire, the revenue fell off about one third; it was 797,316 dollars for the first quarter of 1833, and only 542,498 for the first quarter of 1834. At New York, where the Bank has not been able to get the upper hand there was an increase of more than 120,000 dollars; the revenue there for the first quarter of 1833, was 3,122,166; for the first of 1834, it was 3,249,786 dollars. At Boston where the Bank is again predominant, the revenue fell off about one third; at Salem (Mass.) it fell off about four fifths. At Baltimore, where the Bank has been defeated, there was an increase in the revenue of more than 70,000; at Richmond, the revenue was doubled, from 12,034 dollars to 25,810 dollars; at Charleston, it was increased from 69,503 to 192,810 dollars; at Petersburg, it was slightly increased; and throughout all the region south of the Potomac, there was either an increase, or slight falling off which might result from diminished duties without diminished importations. Mr. B. said that he knew that Bank power was predominant in some of the cities to the south; but he knew, also, that the Bank policy of distress and oppression had not been practised there. That was not the region to be governed by the scourge. The high mettle of that region required a different policy; gentleness, conciliation, coaxing! If the South was to be gained over by the Bank, it was to be done by favor, not by fear. The scourge, though so much the most congenial to the haughty spirit of the moneyed power was only to be applied where it would be submitted to; and, therefore, the whole region south of the Potomac, was exempted from the lash. Mr. B. paused to fix the attention of the Senate upon these facts. Where the power of the Bank enabled her to depress commerce and sink the revenue, and her policy permitted her to do it, commerce was depressed, and the revenue was sunk, and the prophecies of the distress orators were fulfilled; but where her power did not predominate, or her policy required a different course, commerce increased, and the revenue increased; and the result of the whole is, that New York and some other anti-Bank cities, have gained what Philadelphia and other Bank cities have lost; and the federal Treasury is just as well off, as if it had got its accustomed supply from every place.

This view of facts, Mr. B. said, must fasten upon the Bank the odium of having produced all the real commercial distress which has been felt. But at one point, at New Orleans, there was further evidence to convict her of wanton and wicked oppression. It was not in the Secretary's reports, but it was in the weekly returns of the Bank; and showed that in the beginning of March, that institution had carried off from her branch in New Orleans, the sum of about 800,000 in specie, which it had been collecting all the winter by wanton curtailment, under the pretence of supplying the amount of the deposits taken from her at that place. These 800,000 dollars were collected from the New Orleans merchants in the very crisis of the arrival of western produce. The merchants were pressed to pay debts, when they ought to have been accommodated with loans. The price of produce was thereby depressed; the whole

west suffered from the depression; and now it is proved that the money was not wanted to supply the place of the deposits, but was sent to Philadelphia, where there was no use for it, and that the whole operation was a wanton and wicked measure to coerce the west to cry out for a return of the deposits, and a renewal of the charter, by attacking their commerce in the market of New Orleans. This fact, said Mr. B., would have been proved by the books of the Bank, if they had been inspected. Failing in that, the proof was intelligibly found in the weekly returns.

Mr. B. had a further view to give of the prosperity of the country, and further evidence to show that all the distress really suffered was factitious and unnatural. It was in the great increase of money in the U. States during the last year and a half. He spoke of money—not paper promises to pay money, but the thing itself—real gold and silver—and affirmed that there was a clear gain of from EIGHTEEN to TWENTY MILLIONS OF SPECIE, within the time he had mentioned. He then took up the Custom House returns to verify this important statement, and to let the people see that the country was never so well off for money as at the very time it was proclaimed to be in the lowest state of poverty and misery. He first shewed the imports and exports of specie and bullion for the year ending the 30th of September, 1833. It was as follows:—

Year ending September 30, 1833.	
Imports.	Exports.
Gold bullion, \$48,267	\$26,775
Silver do. 297,849	
Gold coin, 863,585	495,890
Silver do. 6,160,676	1,722,196
	\$7,070,368
	\$2,244,861

Mr. B. having read over this statement, remarked upon it, that it had presented a clear balance of near five millions of specie in favor of the United States on the first day of October last, without counting at least another million brought by passengers, and not upon the custom house books. It might be assumed he said, that there was a clear accession of six millions of specie to the money of the United States, on the morning of that very day which had been pitched upon by all the distress orators in the country to date the ruin and desolation of the country.

Mr. B. then showed a statement of the imports and exports of specie and bullion, from the 1st of October, 1833, to the 11th of June, inst. It was as follows:—

From October 1st to June 11th.	
Imports.	Exports.
Gold bullion, \$304,491	\$11,177
Silver do. 256,617	1,376
Gold coin, 410,907	87,570
Silver do. 10,156,909	898,638
	\$11,128,924
	\$998,761

Mr. B. remarked, upon this statement, that it presented a clear gain of more than ten millions of dollars. He was of opinion that two millions ought to be added for sums entered at the Custom-house, which would make twelve millions—added to the six millions of 1833, would give eighteen millions of specie of clear gain to the country in the last twenty months. This, he said, was prosperity. It was wealth itself—and besides, it showed that the country was not in debt for its large importations, and that a larger proportion of foreign imports consisted of specie that was ever known before. Mr. B. particularized the imports and exports of gold; how the former had increased, and the latter diminished, during the last few months—and said that a great amount of gold, both foreign and domestic, was now waiting in the country to see if Congress would raise gold to its fair value. If so raised, this gold would remain, and enter into circulation—if not, it would immediately go on to foreign countries, for gold was not a thing to stay where it was undervalued. He spoke also of silver, and said that it had arrived without law, but could not remain without law. Unless Congress passed an act to make it current, and that as full value as money, and not at the mint value, as bullion, it would all go off.

Mr. B. recapitulated the evidences of national prosperity—increased imports—revenue from customs exceeding the estimate—increased revenue from public lands—increased amount of specie—above eleven millions of available funds now in the Treasury—domestic and foreign commerce active—the price of produce and property fair and good—labor every where finding employment and reward—more money in the country than ever was in it at any one time before—the numerous advertisements for the purchase of slaves, in the papers of this city, for the southern market, which indicated the high price of the southern products—and affirmed his conscientious belief, that the country was more prosperous at this time than at any period of its existence—and inveighed in terms of strong indignation against the arts and artifices, which, for the last six months had disturbed and agitated the country, and done serious mischief to many individuals. He regretted the miscarriage of the attempt to examine the Bank of the United States, which he believed would have completed the proof against that institution for its share in getting up an unnatural and factitious scene of distress, in the midst of real prosperity. But he did not limit his invective to the Bank, but came directly to the Senate, and charged a full share upon the theatrical distress speeches, delivered upon the floor of the Senate, in imitation of Volney's soliloquy over the ruins of Palmyra. He repeated some passages from the most affecting of

these lamentations over the desolation of the country, such as the Senate had been accustomed to hear about the time of the New York and Virginia elections.—“The canal a solitude. The lake a desert waste of waters. That populous city, lately resounding with the hum of busy multitudes, now silent and sad. A whole nation, in the midst of unparalleled prosperity, and Arcadian felicity, suddenly struck into poverty, and plunged into unutterable woe, by the direful act of one wilful man.” Such, said Mr. B., were the lamentations over the ruins, not of Tadmor in the desert, but of this America, whose true condition you have just seen exhibited in the faithful report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Not even the “baseless fabric of a vision,” was ever more destitute of foundation, than those lamentable accounts of the desolation. The lamentation has ceased—the many ten thousand times issued from this floor, has gone off—would to God he could follow out the noble line of the poet, and say, “leaving not a wreck behind.” But he could not say that. There were wrecks! wrecks of merchants in every city, in which the Bank tried its cruel policy, and wrecks of Banks in this District, where the panic speeches fell thickest and loudest upon the ears of an astonished and terrified community!

But, continued Mr. B., the game is up—the alarm is over—the people are tired of it—the agitators have ceased to work the engine of alarm. A month ago he had said it was “the last of pea-time,” with these distress memorials—he would now use a bolder figure, and say, that the Secretary's report just read, had expelled forever the ghosts of alarm from the chamber of the Senate. All ghosts, said Mr. B., are afraid of the light. The crowing of the cock—the break of day—remits them all, the whole shadowy tribe, to their dark and dreary abodes. How then can this poor ghost of alarm, which has done such hard service for six months past, how can it stand the full light, the broad glare, the clear sunshine of the Secretary's report? “Alas, poor ghost!” The shade of the “noble Dane” never quit the stage under a more inexorable law than the one which drives these away. This report, replete with plain facts, and luminous truths, puts to flight the apparition of distress, breaks down the whole machinery of alarm, and proves that the American people are, at this day, the most prosperous people on which the beneficent sun of Heaven did ever shine!

Mr. B. congratulated himself that the spectre of distress could never be made to cross the Mississippi. It made but slow progress anywhere in the Great Valley; but balked at the King of Floods. A letter from St. Louis informed him that an attempt had just been made to get up a distress meeting in the town of St. Louis, but without effect. The officers were obtained, and according to the approved rule of such meetings, they were converts from Jacksonism; but there the distress proceedings stopped, and took another turn. The force could not be played in that town. The actors would not mount the stage.*

Mr. B. spoke of the circulation of the Bank of the U. States, and said that its notes might be withdrawn without being felt, or known by the community. It contributed but four millions and a quarter to the circulation at this time. He verified his statement by showing that the Bank had twelve millions and a quarter of specie in its vaults, and but sixteen millions and a half of notes in circulation. The difference was four millions and a quarter; and that was the precise amount which that gigantic institution now contributed to the circulation of the country! Only four millions and a quarter. If the Gold Bill passed, and raised gold 16 to 1 there would be more than that amount of gold in circulation in three months. The Foreign Coin Bill, and the Gold Bill, would give the country many dollars in specie, without interest, for each paper dollar which the Bank issues, and for which the country pays so dearly.—The dissolution of the Bank would turn out 12 millions and a quarter of specie, to circulate among the People; and the sooner that is done the better it will be for the country.

The Bank is now a nuisance, said Mr. B. With upwards of twelve millions in specie and less than seventeen millions in circulation, and only fifty-two millions of loans, it pretends that it cannot lend a dollar, not even to business men, to be returned in sixty days; when, two years ago, with only six millions of specie and twenty-two millions of circulation, it ran up its loans to seventy millions. The President of the Bank then swore that all above six millions of specie was a surplus! How is it now, with near a double as much specie, and five millions less of notes out, and twelve millions less of debt? The Bank needs less specie than any other banking institution, because its notes are received, by law, in all federal payments; and from that circumstance alone would be current, at par, although the Bank itself might be wholly unable to redeem them. Such a bank is a nuisance. It is the dog in the manger. It might lend money to business men at short dates, to the last day of its existence; yet the signs are for a new pressure; a new game of distress for the fall elections in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio. If that game should be attempted, Mr. B. said, it would have to be done without excuse, for the Bank was full of money; without pretext, for the deposit forces were over; without the aid of panic speeches, for the Senate will not be in session.

Mr. B. said, that among the strange events which took place in this world, nothing could be more strange than to find, in our own country, and in the 19th century, any practical illustration of the ancient doctrine of the metempsychosis. Stranger still, if that doctrine should

*About the same time a similar failure took place at Crawfordsville, Indiana.

be so far improved, as to take effect in soul-less bodies; for, according to the founders of the doctrine, the soul alone could transigrate. Now corporations had no souls; that was law, laid down by all the books; and of all corporations, moneyed ones, especially, and above all the Bank of the United States, was the most soul-less. Yet the rumor was, that this Bank intended to attempt the operation of effecting a transfer of her soul; and after submitting to death in her present form, to rise up in a new one. Mr. B. said he, for one, should be ready for the old sinner, come in the body of what he might. No firm should deceive him; not even, if it condescended, in its new shape, to issue from Wall street, instead of Chesnut! A word more, and Mr. B. was done. It was a word to those gentlemen whose declarations, many ten thousand times issued from this floor, had deluded an hundred thousand People to send memorials here, certifying what those gentlemen so incoherently repeated, that the REMOVAL of the DEPOSITES had made the DISTRESS; and nothing but the RESCUE of the DEPOSITES, or the RENEWAL of the CHARTER could REMOVE the DISTRESS! Well! the deposits are not restored, and the charter is not renewed; and yet the distress is gone! What is the inference? Why, that gentlemen are convicted, and condemned, upon their own argument! They leave this chamber, to go home, self-convicted upon the very test which they themselves have established; and after having declared, for six months, upon this floor, that the removal of the deposits made the distress, and nothing but their restoration, or the renewal of the Bank charter, could relieve it, and that they would sit here until the dog-days, and the winter solstice, to effect this restoration or renewal; they now go home in good time for harvest without effecting the restoration or renewal; and find every where, as they go, the evidences of the highest prosperity which ever blessed the land. Yes! repeated, and exclaimed, Mr. B. with great emphasis; the deposits are not restored,—the charter is not renewed,—the distress is gone,—and the distress speeches have ceased! No more lamentation over the desolation of the land now; and a gentleman who should undertake to entertain the Senate again in that way, in the face of the present report from the Secretary of the Treasury,—would be stared at, as the trajans were accustomed to stare at the frantic exhibitions of Priam's distracted daughter, while vainly vain the downfall of Troy in the midst of the heroic exploits of Hector.

From the Greek: *meto*, again; *en*, in; *psyche*, the soul. *En*, the Soul again in.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, JULY 8, 1834.

Congress have done nothing, it is said, to relieve the public distress—and the only hope now remaining, as is further said, is with the people. The people are the last tribunal, to which we should think the opposition would appeal. Their great mistake is and always has been, to underrate the intelligence of the people—to treat them with contempt—to assert their own ignorance and incapacity to understand their own interest. Hence the many attempts to deceive and mislead, as though the people were profoundly ignorant, unable to see, discriminate and detect—as though it were sufficient to make bold assertions, and utter prophecies of evil to come, to create a revolution. It will be remembered with what confidence it was asserted in relation to the Cherokee question, that the President intended to destroy the Judiciary—it was threatened with speedy dissolution—that sacred institution, the bulwark of our liberties—the only barrier between Jackson and absolute despotism, was about to be destroyed. Every judge would resign with an exception or two, and sighs and groans and tears were claimed in advance, over the ruins of the country, that were to be. But the country would not stay ruined, the Judiciary would not fall of its own accord, the judges would not resign, and the country would prosper, much against the “settled conviction” of the opposition. Having so often failed to prophesy the country and the administration into ruin, they flattered a little about nullification and began almost to doubt whether it would not be better, in accordance with a high example to join the democratic party and support their measures. But it would not do—it was too much. Mr. Clay would be sacrificed, Mr. Calhoun would look fierce, Mr. Webster would doubt his chance of precedence—and besides “the American System” and the U. S. Bank, the two sides of their political ladder, reared and established with so much care, labor, and expense—upon which they stood with anxious gaze over the political horizon, would become entirely useless. It was too bad.—They choose rather to hold on and hold out, trusting to circumstances and their “Agrarian patriotism” for future success. The “American System” gave way to public opinion—and they clung to the Bank, as the sole support of their sliding hopes. This now is in danger. Mine illas laerymas.—Hence the groans, the tears, the distress—manufactured, done up, marked and transmitted to order, from one end of the country to the other. The people understand it—and will take care of themselves, as they always have, and of those too who have abused their confidence.

Mr. Baxton's Speech, which we publish to-day, will really reward at attentive perusal. Let every honest man, whose ears have been almost stunned with the cry of public ruin, read it and draw his own conclusions.

Explosion of the Bank Panic.—We publish on our first page, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, called for by a resolution of the Senate. It will be seen that the commerce of the country was never in a more flourishing condition; and that the revenue arising as well from the increased sales of the public lands, as other sources, affords the most conclusive evidence of the unexampled prosperity which pervades every department of industry throughout the whole country. This report was called for by the opposition, with a view to falsify the Secretary's estimates, and to prove that the Treasury was bankrupt. But it shows that the receipts into the Treasury will exceed the estimates by one or two millions of dollars, and that in the midst of the “pressure” and panic, the commerce of the country has greatly increased. This report came like a clap of thunder upon the usurpers in the Senate, and an attempt was made to wink it out of sight by referring it to a committee without even being read. But Mr. Baxton demanded the reading of the report, and when it was concluded, he came out upon the floor, and in one of the most powerful speeches which has been delivered in the Senate, he accused them in direct terms of lending their aid to the Bank to distress and ruin the country, and taunted them with having dug a pit into which they had themselves fallen. We shall publish this able and conclusive speech in our next. [N. H. Patriot.]

It is pretty well understood that a great effort will be made by the Federal or Wig party to revolutionize this country at the approaching September election. Their intention is evident from many circumstances. One mode of procedure which they have adopted for effecting their purpose we will notice as it is one on the efficacy of which they place great reliance. It is this. Whenever they find an individual of the Democratic party, who, from his situation in life, they think can be induced, to abandon his support of the present administration, a dozen or more will gather around him, and commence their system of operations. He is brow-beaten, ridiculed, and threatened. He is told that “old Jackson” in removing the deposits, “used up” all the money in the country, and that consequently the country is going to the d— at double quick time.”—that “the only hope of political salvation rest upon the great and powerful Whig party, which is sweeping all before it throughout Union,” and that “now is the time to join us as we shall certainly be victorious at the next election.” Having a profound contempt for the honesty and intelligence of the people, the little aristocrats of our country expect to gull them by such miserable nonsense as this. To believe for a moment, that their efforts will be successful, would be doing the greatest injustice to the people of this country. If there are any in the Democratic ranks who can be induced by ridicule, by false prophecies, by hopes of individual interest, or by threats to abandon their support of Republican principles and measures, let them immediately join the Hartford Convention Whigs for they are fit subjects for such a party and no other.

[Milburn Sentinel.]

The Gold Bill.—We do not understand why this bill is delayed by Congress, the great principle of it, which is, to make the proportion between gold and silver as one to sixteen, had been repeatedly sanctioned by the most able financiers, as well as by the experience and opinions of the commercial community. The tendency of public opinion is now, toward a more expanded circulation of the precious metals. But in order that this should be done with any tolerable ease and facility, gold must be brought into circulation. Sixteen dollars in gold weigh but as one dollar in silver. An eagle is very little incumbrance to the pocket, but ten silver dollars are a vexation. Upon a great scale the circulation of gold is highly important. It can be transmitted from place to place with so much greater facility and less expense than silver, than it has the effect, much more than silver, to lessen the fluctuation of Exchanges and prevent the agitations in the currency. We have now become a gold producing nation. Why should we not manufacture it also into its most useful form of currency? As the matter now stands, gold is a raw material of comparatively limited use, and the United States Bank are obliged to buy almost the whole product of the country and export it to foreign markets.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives reported a series of resolutions, expressing the deep sensibility with which the intelligence of the death of Gen. LAFAYETTE had been received. They propose that the president should be requested to address letters of condolence to the family of Gen. Lafayette—that the members of Congress and the people should wear a badge of mourning for thirty days—that the Halls of both Houses be dressed in mourning the residue of the session, and that John Q. Adams be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of the deceased, before the two House of Congress, at the next session.—[Aga.]

It is said that an eastern Senator (Mr. Webster) has recently been released from a debt due to the U. S. Bank of \$100,000, upon the payment of \$10,000. We have seen no contradiction of this statement though it is several weeks since it first appeared. This is paying Mr. Webster very liberally for his “distress” speeches and Bank arguments. No wonder he should struggle hard to save the life of so good a client.

[From the Lincoln Intelligencer.]
FIRE.—On Tuesday night last at about eleven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Bookstore in front of the Intelligencer Office, [Wiscasset.] Before water could be procured or our citizens alarmed, the flames were rushing rapidly through the front of the building. There were very fortunately two or four citizens in the neighborhood of the Office, who discovered the light, repaired instantly to the building and ascertaining that it was on fire, immediately alarmed our village, upon which with the accustomed readiness and activity of our citizens they repaired to the scene of desolation occa-

sioned by the our fire company played in line and others contributed to the consuming the was kept. The property destroyed and melted. The printed this injury. The is, estimated at Now, the fire but think it is spark from the cotton rags in

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sioned by the judicious and timely exertions of our fire companies and the individuals employed in lines conveying water to the engines and others contending with the fire in its immediate vicinity—the fire was extinguished without injury to the adjacent buildings, and without consuming the building in which our office was kept. The interior was much injured. The property in the Book Store was wholly destroyed and considerable of the Type was melted. The press and type with which we printed this half sheet was saved, without injury. The loss of Books, Stationary, &c. is estimated at about \$500. No insurance.

How the fire originated we cannot ascertain but think it might have been occasioned by a spark from the candle falling among a lot of cotton rags in the corner of the Book Store.

NEW-YORK MENAGERIE.

Our village was visited last week by *How and Co's* collection of animals, that is now being exhibited in this section of the country. Having examined (in another place) this establishment, it may not be improper to say that it is not, as many are led to imagine, a catch penny affair. Whoever can afford, during the present times, to pay the small fee required for admission, will receive a full equivalent for his time and money. The study of Natural objects is at all times full of interest, utility and pleasure. A curiosity in regard to beasts as well as birds, &c. is early developed in us. Nothing affords a child greater satisfaction than stories, books, and pictures of animals; and much of the success and popularity of those useful publications—*Parley's Magazine*—*People's Magazine*, is owing to the spirited engravings, and vivid descriptions of subjects belonging to the animal kingdom. But here we have the living originals before us, breathing, moving, and acting out as far as their necessary confinement will allow them, their natural characters. We have here associated together in a small area, a sort of congress of beasts and birds, representatives from the four quarters of the globe, each in his proper person, and each exhibiting as far as he is permitted, his own powers and talents.***

In no establishment of the kind have we ever witnessed so much good order and discipline. The animals are neatly and cleanly kept; seats are provided for the ladies, and Mr. Whiting, the manager, by his prompt, energetic, and decided manner, preserves the utmost quietness and decorum. He seems admirably calculated for managing such a collection of animals both quadruped and biped. Polite to those who deserve it, and not slow to find a place for those who are "ructious" and "frighty." His entering the dens of the Lions and Leopards is not the least interesting of the exhibition. One cannot help shuddering, to see him shut himself in with those ferocious animals, and kick & cuff them about as you would some tom-cats. Now playing with them as with a fawning puppy—now laying the whip on without mercy—then thrusting his hands into the very jaws of the Lion, and anon tweaking his Lordship's nose and pulling his beard till he yells with anger. But we are telling a long story, when we meant merely to give a passing notice. If you are able, go and see them.

[Winthrop Farmer.]

Wool. The best of fleece wool is selling here for 40 cents. Some farmers hold back in hopes of obtaining more. It may possibly rise a little before the year comes round, but that must depend upon circumstances not yet known, and at present unforseen.—[Ib.]

The N. Y. Constellation in commenting upon the present fashion for ladies dresses, says: "They are like the Dutchman's rope, a little too short at both ends."

The Cholera is on the increase at New Orleans, but the papers state no particulars. The disorder has disappeared on the banks of the Mississippi above that place.

A Ship Burnt. We learn by Captain Leavitt, from Savannah, that the ship Hull, Knox, of Boston, took fire about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th ult. while at anchor in Savannah river. She had on board 934 bales of cotton, bound to Liverpool. The vessel burnt to staves that they had to scuttle her. About 23 bales of cotton were saved in a sound condition—the residue injured. [N. Y. Com.]

A few days since, we gave our readers but a short account of the accident which had occurred in the Mediterranean, as we had good reasons for not crediting it. Subsequent advices however have confirmed, and we now give the following particulars. On the celebration of the King's birthday, the frigate United States came into the harbor of Toulon, and saluted the French squadron. Four of the guns of the United States were shot and two of the balls struck the French frigate Suffren, one of them going through the side of the vessel; killing one man and breaking the leg of another, and then striking the breech of a gun; it broke into pieces, which wounded five other sailors. But one of the wounds seemed dangerous. A great deal of excitement existed on board the Suffren, as the men could not be made to believe it was accidental. On the arrival of the United States in the roadstead, the master gunner had orders to discharge all the guns, and to charge them for a salute, but by some negligence the master had neglected to see for himself that this had been done. Four guns on each side had been left loaded. On the first arrival of the frigate she had given two different salutes, but without reaching the shotted guns. On the 21st of May the order was given

for a salute of 21 guns, and the sixth gun was a shotted one, but it was not till the fourteenth was discharged that the singular mistake was discovered, when the firing was suspended. The American commander at once explained the whole matter to the French authorities, and a handsome subscription was raised by our officers and seamen for the wounded sailors. The master gunner is said to be solely to blame for this unfortunate occurrence.—N. Y. Mer. Ado.

A mob of seven hundred Irishmen who had armed themselves with clubs, and assaulted individuals and destroyed property on the banks of the Chenago Canal, where they had been employed, threw down their arms and retreated at the sight of the Militia in arms. A few of the leaders have been committed as rioters.

FROM SISAL. We learn from Capt. Buk-ov arrived yesterday from Sisal, that Gen. Toro, Governor of Campeachy, had detained \$25,000 from the authorities of the former place, for the purpose of paying off his troops, which being refused a force was expected to arrive there for the purpose of enforcing the payment. Preparations were in consequence making for defence of the place when the Aurora sailed. [N. Y. Star.]

Notice to Oxford Congressional District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS in the several incorporated Towns and plantations in Oxford Congressional District, by delegates chosen from said towns and plantations in said District, are requested to meet on Paris-Hill, in Convention at the Court-House, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the express purpose of selecting and putting into nomination some suitable person as a Candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for election at the next annual September election, to represent said District in the twenty-fourth Congress of the United States of America. Each incorporated town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to at the formation of the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order
Rumford, June 11, 1834.

Notice to Oxford Senatorial District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to assemble through the medium of Delegates from the several towns and plantations in said Senatorial District, on Paris-Hill in Convention, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at one of the clock P. M., for the express purpose of selecting and putting two suitable persons in nomination for election as Senators to the next Legislature of the State of Maine; and to put some suitable person in nomination to be supported at the next annual September election for County Treasurer for said County of Oxford. Each town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to when framing the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization. It is wished that there might be a general attendance.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order.
Rumford, June 11, 1834.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 4th inst. by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Joseph N. Wyman, of Lincoln, to Miss Sally Thompson, of this town.

In Norway, on 3d inst. by Rev. Mr. Hawkins, Rev. Darius Forbes, of Chester, (Vt.) to Miss Elizabeth Pottle, of N.

In Turner, on the 2d inst. by Rev. George Bates, Mr. Nathan M. Marble of this town, to Miss Mary Ann Clark, of Turner.

Valuable Land For Sale.

A valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM RIVE, at a great bargain. For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to CHAS. E. BARRETT, MARTIN GORE, WM. C. MITCHELL, Assignees.

Portland, July, 21 1834. If 38

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, JONAS SPALDING Administrator on the estate of Samuel Hutchinson, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

J. R. & W. HOWE & CO.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR ADVERTISEMENT, WILL EXHIBIT THE LIVING SPECIMENS OF

NATURAL HISTORY,

CONTAINED IN THEIR MENAGERIE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF
THE NEW-YORK MENAGERIE
have avoided a multiplication of similar Animals in their collection, which enables them to assert, without the least exaggeration, that they exhibit the most perfect specimens and a greater variety of extraordinary ANIMALS and BIRDS than any other Menagerie or Caravan that ever travelled in the United States. For a Description of the Animals, and particulars as to Time and Place of Exhibition, see Large Bills posted in the Hotels and Stores.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS,
CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE, HALF PRICE.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Land hereafter described, in the town of Albany, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the subscriber to collect for the year 1833, in the following sums respectively annexed, viz:

Names of proprietors	No. of Lots	Range	Value	Real Estate Tax for 1833.	Total.
Dana & Patten including Mills & other buildings.	4	8	100		
	4	7	160		
	4	8	160	1400 930	930
	4	9	100		
	4	9	100		
Elijah Grover including Mills.	5-7	9	123		
	0	10	100		
	8	10	100	350 945 357 13,02	
	8	10	100		
Henry C. Lawrence,	11	110	25 75	45 1,12	
	2	8	100	60 1,02	1,02
	3	100	15 40	80 1,30	
	8	5	29	4 34	34
Walker place including buildings.	3	35	35		35
	8	8	80		34 34

And unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of November next, so much of said Real Estate will be sold at public auction at the dwelling house of John Hunt, Esq. Innholder in said Albany, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and expenses of said sale.

GALEN HUTCHINSON, Collector.
Albany, July 2, 1834. 3w 47

New Store, AND New Goods.

MOSES HAMMOND,

HAS opened a Store on PARIS-HILL and offers for sale, a prime assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, DOMESTIC and FANCY GOODS. Together with a good assortment of fresh WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, of the best quality.

Also—A handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, latest style; LOOKING GLASS ES, &c.

Likewise—A select assortment of HARD WARE All of which has been selected with the greatest care and will be sold for a small profit for CASH, CREDIT or Produce.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

May, 20, 1834. If 40

Bargains!! Bargains!!!

MOSES HAMMOND,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has just received a fresh supply of

New Goods,

which added to his former stock makes it complete. Purchasers, desirous of good bargains, are invited to call and examine for themselves, where they will not fail to be pleased both in price and quality.

WANTED, in exchange for goods at low cash prices.
3000 lbs. WOOL.
5000 lbs. BUTTER.
Paris-Hill, July 1, 1834. If 46

New Goods, CHEAP.

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in trade, offer for sale on every article that is wanted NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON. Among which are

15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed BROAD-CLOTHS.

20 pieces KERSEYMERES & SATINETTES

100 pieces CALICO of the most fashionable color.

60 pieces French & common MUSLINS & CAM-PRICES.

20 pieces SILK of different qualities—150 Silks, Cotton, Crepe & Fancy HOKES.

100 Rolls RIBBONS, different colors—60 Raw Silks, Worsted, Crepe & Valencia SHIRTS.

150 pair of Gentlemen's & Ladies GLOVES.

200 yards GINGHAMS.

200 yds BED TICKLING—DRILLINGS, JEANS, &c. for Summer wear.

3500 yards BROOKLYN SHEETINGS—500 lbs white & blue WARP YARN—400 pair MORRISCO, PRINCELLO, KID, CALFSKIN, & THICK SHOES.

A great variety of CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES of the first quality for family use.

Also—FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS.

A large assortment of PAINTS, OIL, & MEDICINES. All which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or Produce.

WANTED in exchange for Goods at low Cash prices.
3000 lbs. WOOL.
5000 lbs. BUTTER.

Customers both old and new are requested to call at the old Stand and the new—(two Stores) where they will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in price and quality; and with every article that is wanted.

ALFRED ANDREWS, SULLIVAN ANDREWS, ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.
Paris, May 20, 1834. If 47

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me. June 30, 1834.

LEVI BERRY, Jr. Humphrey Cleaves, Clerk of the Court, Thomas Crocker, C. & J. S. Cummings, Isaac Cummings, Daniel Curtis, Caleb Cushman, Eliot Cushman, Joseph Daniels 2, Elvira Dean, Sally Fuller, Moses Gannon Jr. Will on J. Hopkins, George King, William Lethbridge, Stephen Longley, Appleton Morse, Joseph Morton, Stephen M. Paine, Simeon Perkins, Edward Perkins, James Perry, Eben Poor, Cushman Ryerson, Edmund Rogers, Jane Row, Lewis B. Stowell 2, William Stearns, Geo. P. Truett, Treasurer or Trustees of Oxford Female Academy, Luther Washburn, John Wolcott.

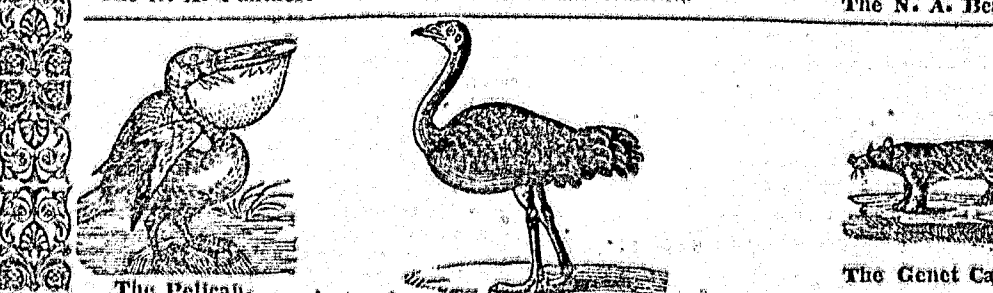
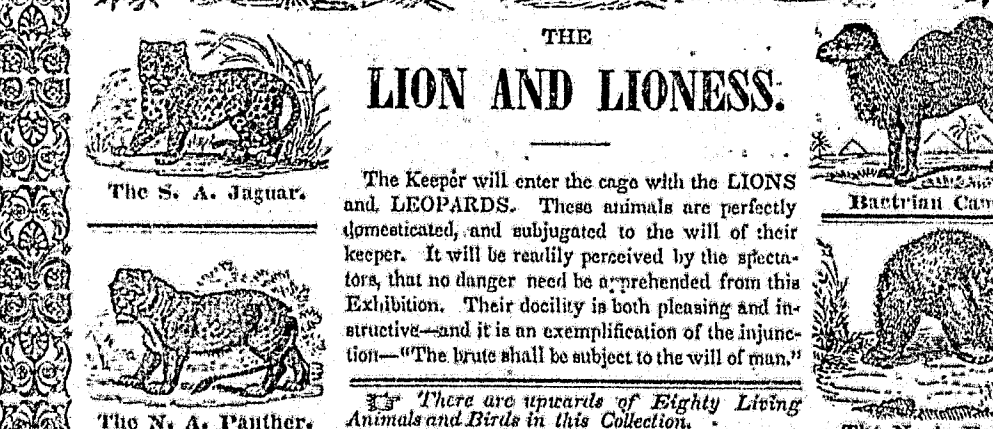
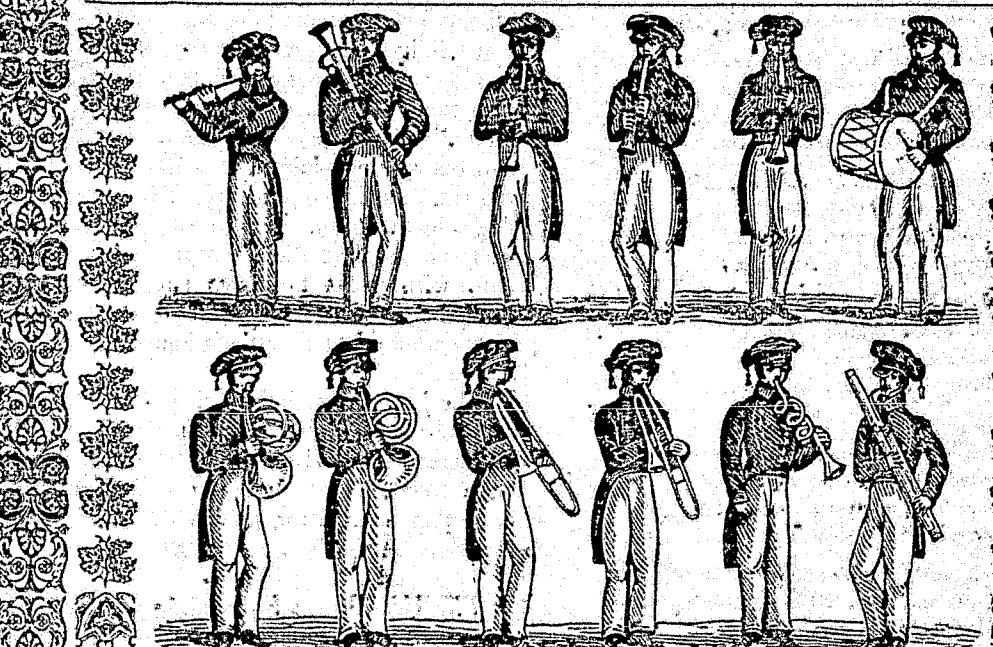
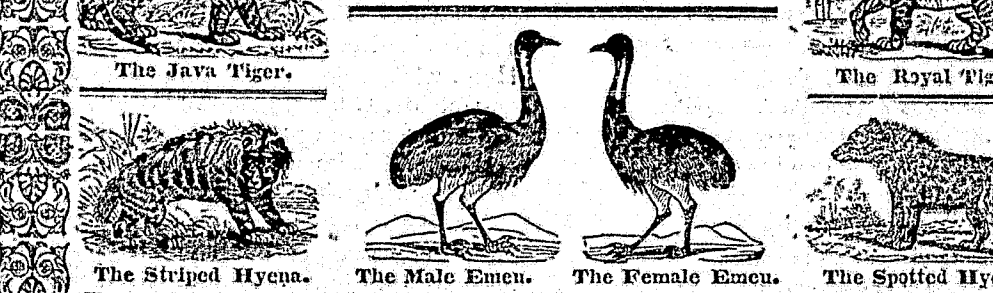
JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

To be exhibited in TURNER on Tuesday the 8th, at PARIS-HILL on Wednesday the 9th, at NORWAY-VILLAGE on Thursday the 10th day of July. Open from one to five, P. M.



THE GNU, OR HORNE HORSE.

So extraordinary is the structure of this Animal, that some persons have doubted the reality of its existence, and have supposed it to be a creature merely of the artist's imagination. Nature, though regular and systematic in all her works, often puzzles and perplexes human systems, of which this animal affords an instance. In the shape of its body it evidently partakes of the Horse, the Ox, the Stag, and the Antelope. It is fierce and vicious, and apparently invulnerable.



AFRICAN OSTRICH.

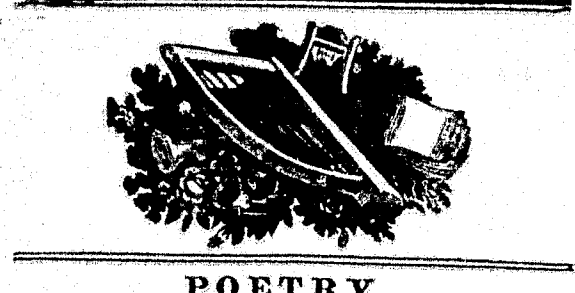
Few inmates of a Menagerie attract more attention than the Ostrich. This is the only African Ostrich now living in the United States. The Ostrich is the largest of all birds, its wings have no quill feathers, but are clothed with graceful plumes, which are highly prized by females, both savage and civilized, and have added for ages, not a little to their attraction. They are domesticated in Africa, and ridden like horses, and natives say, they will carry a full grown native, with the velocity of a race horse.

For the special accommodation of Ladies and Children, the Proprietors have constructed commodious seats, sufficient to contain several hundred persons, and they pledge themselves to give particular attention to their comfort during the exhibition.

The Animals will be arranged in two extensive Pavilions, of sufficient capacity to contain 4000 persons at the same time.

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of FORD & THAYER by note or account are requested to make immediate payment, or their demands will be left with an attorney for collection. ASA THAYER, Jr. Paris, June 23, 1834. If 43



POETRY.

REFLECTIONS ON THE RELICS OF BYGONE DAYS.

BY FREDERICK A. MILL.

From the New York Mirror.
A very pretty rare silk dress:
Who gave it me?—let's see my book—
Right!—"Number seven, from blue-eyed Bess."
Sweet Bess! don't you recollect,
You giggling, romping limb of evil,
The hussies and the singing school?
Ah, Bess! you were a little devil!
And then the merry sleigh-rides, too—
You know we always sat together.
And if I were only very dark,
We never cared for wind or weather!
Your little hands so snug in mine,
My face beneath your cottage bonnet:
I read your wishes in your eyes,
And on your lips breathed many a vow—
Ah, Bess! what a tale you told!
You vowed you'd never love another:
The shoes you wore had not grown old,
Are you run off with Tom Lee's brother!

A second!—this was Arabella's:
She cut me for the butcher, Briggs!
By heaven! she was a splendid girl!
I sang her charms in stately verse—
I thought I had her, out and out:
The question poppy'd, she cock'd her nose,
Like an old fashion'd teapot spout!
"Her heart was wholly her dear Joe's!"
Mortal curses on the fellow!
She cut me for the butcher, Briggs!
Joe Briggs doted with Arabella!
I crush'd her letter in my teeth,
Fate then thousand atoms tore it;
Then ponder'd on my dire mishap,
And finally—I grinn'd and baw'd it!

Now let us see what's next!—by Jove!
A scented billet-doux from Sarah!
There have been many truer nudes,
But never trod the earth a fairer.
Oh, Sarah! will you e'er forget
The fruits and flowers I used to bring you?
And all the midnight serenades,
Of "wake, love, wake!" I used to sing you?
Nesth the old elm, those summer nights,
Oh, how we used to sit and sigh,
When all around seem'd full of love—
The earth, the air, the far off sky!

My arm around your waist, and you
Upon my bosom fondly leaning,
Your large dark eyes turned up to me,
Full of such dear, delicious meaning!
Your wish, you know, was always, then,
To be "some bright, particular star,"
And I another at your side,
To wander off—God knows how far!

Reader, 'twas very pleasant—very—
So close to my warm heart to fold her;
Barring the coughs and colds it brought,
And twinges in my dexter shoulder!
I would have cut my throat for her—
She her's for me—at least she swore so!
I'd believed her, till the day
I got my nankin breeches tore so!

That fatal day I wandered forth—
Some demon must have been my guide—
Reach'd the green lane where oft we met,
But heard strange buzzings 'tother side!
I climb'd a tree—peep'd o'er the hedge—
Tazzy sat there, murmuring words of bliss;
And these the accursed siren's words,
That mingled with each burning kiss:
"Oh, dearest! I'll be ever thine!
For thee, my love, brave any peril!"
Crash went the limb! my nankin burnt!
I stood before him, 'twas JIM MERRILL!

What's here? a ring with a device:
I've seen them of a fashion newer,
Two hearts stuck through with Cupid's shaft,
Like turkey's gizzards on a skewer.
Jemima! how this ring recalls
The tears we shed that day we parted;
You sobb'd—I groan'd—you blew your nose—
And I was well nigh broken-hearted!

Loud was the beating 'gainst my breast,
As I fight through and through 't would knock it,
When your first letter came to hand:
Oh whizzed I like a congreve rocket.
A ruffian voice though, called me back,
There was my coat tail as a hostage;
"Young man, don't be in such a stew!
Keep cool, and fork out ninespence postage!"
I paid the coin—I kiss'd the seal,
The impress was Jemima's thimble,
The paper seal—rather brown,
I broke the seal with fingers nimble!
Pot-hooks and ladies! shovel and tongue!
Grant heaven! what copies did they set her?
A giddion stood in every line,
And thus ran poor Jemima's letter:
"Earthquakes may visit us my love,
And steeples fall, and stars turn red;
Yet still it's the thimble ours true due,
And clinging unless my dearest Fred!"
Big drops hung on my feverish brow,
I gasp'd and stared like one astounded!
I stood all struck up of a heap,
Just like Macadam newly pounded!

Brief, very brief was my reply,
For dire despair was in my bosom;
My words were not exceeding nice,
Because I had not time to choose 'em.
"My heart is broken, and the way
My brain whirled round, there is no telling!
'Tis hard, I know, but blow my wig—
I cannot stand such a—bad spelling!"

I'm married now, and at my side,
A light haired urchin stands so wily,
Shakes his thick curls, and waits his time
To jog me on the elbow wily.
And hark what piping cry is that,
Which echoes round the walls so shrill?
"Had I three ears I'd hear thee!"—run,
Run yonder, keep the baby still!

Stop! to your mother take these rhymes,
Tell her a poet's gift you've brought her:
My job is done! Now by your leave,
Reader, I'll take my gin and water.

ONIDA CIRCUIT COURT.—This court has adjourned. Among the most important trials at this term was one for seduction. We gather the following particulars:
Charles Giles vs. David L. Mulliston. This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a very estimable and respectable Methodist Clergyman, against the defendant for the seduction of his wife. The defendant was a physician, and obtained board in the house of the plaintiff. Here, while enjoying the hospitality and kindness of Mr. Giles, the ruin of his wife was effected, and for more than a year, was carried on a criminal intercourse between defendant and plaintiff's wife, when they eloped together.

The testimony in the case presented the most heart-rending scenes. The plaintiff and his wife were proved to have lived in all the bliss and enjoyment of the most perfect conjugal felicity. In the language of a witness who had for years been intimate with the family—"he thought them the happiest family he ever knew." But the destroyer came, and in an evil hour, the plaintiff's wife yielded to his wishes, and is now a ruined, disgraced and degraded woman. From all the testimony it was evident that the plaintiff had treated his wife with great kindness and attention, and until the arrival of the defendant, nothing had ever occurred to mar their happiness or enjoyment.

The jury after being absent a short time returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars. We have been assured that had the defendant been a man of property, the jury would have probably doubled the verdict.

The Hon. Judge McLean, in a letter addressed to a number of gentlemen of Philadelphia, under date of Cincinnati, June 6th, denies that he ever expressed an opinion favorable to the removal of the deposits, or the propriety of removing Mr. Duane. He declares himself in favor of a National Bank.

We learn, from the Age, that Gen. THOMPSON, of Brunswick, has been nominated, by the Governor, as Adjutant General, and Geo. W. STANLEY, Esq. of Winthrop, as Sheriff of Kennebec.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and testament of Isaac Fuller late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County, on the fifth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and testament of Isaac Fuller late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County, on the fifth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and testament of John Storor late of Carthage in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dirfield in said County, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and testament of Robert Pierpont in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County, on the fifth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and testament of James Starr Administrator of the estate of Thomas Allen late of Jay, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and testament of Lewis J. Sturtevant Administrator of the estate of Sylvanus Sturtevant late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased, ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and testament of Lewis J. Sturtevant Administrator of the estate of Sylvanus Sturtevant late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased, ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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THE SATURDAY COURIER

The largest and cheapest Weekly Newspaper in the United States, published every Saturday by Woodward and Spragg; price \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on a sheet of the largest dimensions. No other weekly paper is comparable to it in size. It contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, each column being equal to twelve pages of a duodecimo book.

The COURIER, though but three years in existence, has an actual circulation of twenty-one thousand copies. This unparalleled patronage shows the high estimation in which it is every where held.

The COURIER possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, &c; notices of the Fine Arts; Humorous Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of Life and Manners; Police Reports; Price Current of the Grain Market; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; and an abstract and summary of all matters of new public interest for the general reader.

The original articles of the COURIER are contributed by the ablest writers in the country, and in the selection of literary matter, the publishers have extensive facilities. Their exchange list includes the most valuable and interesting periodicals which are published in the United States, and they receive from abroad many of the most valuable and interesting periodicals which are published in the United States.

In preparing the contents of the COURIER, strict regard is paid to News. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest date, is invariably given; and whenever a press of important matter requires it, an extra will be published. The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and ample, and embodies a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of localities, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT embraces reviews of new publications; notices of the Fine Arts, &c; descriptions of public improvements, &c; remarks on general topics; discussions of suitable subjects; dramatic criticisms, &c. This department has been, and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation shall be frankly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine the SATURDAY COURIER professes to be the largest, cheapest, most diversified, entertaining and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with contemporary publications.

Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a year's subscription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works or any other work of a similar character and value which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par. Address, postage paid, WOODWARD & SPRAGG, No. 2, Astor Building, Franklin Place, Philad. N. B. Editors inserting the above advertisement, and forwarding a copy of their respective papers to this office (marked) will be furnished with the SATURDAY COURIER for one year.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of Joseph Kilgore, 2d, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed from the date hereof for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, hereby give notice, that they will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Mr. Nathan Dresser, Inn-holder in Lovell, on the last Thursdays in July, September, and November, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

VALENTINE LITTLE, PHINEAS EASTMAN, Lovell, May 27, 1834. 3w45

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Mexico, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taken in the name of said collector for collection in the undersigned Collector of said Mexico for 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Proprietors.	No. of Acres.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Due of said Collector.
S. Small,	3	10	100	\$ 25.00
S. Small,	8	80	800	200.00
S. Small,	7	15	100	75.00
Babb,	5	100	100	.08

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of Levi Abbott, in said Mexico, on Saturday the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. EBENEZER HARLOW, Jr., Collector, Mexico, June 1st, 1834. 3w 44

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment.

THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the deformity, deformity and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose.

But those who have made trial of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received essential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this most powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The Liniment is also used with signal success, and may be confidently recommended, for Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.—Price, 50 Cents.

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among the many proofs of the surprising efficacy of Dr. Jebb's Liniment in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment. CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1827. Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours, CALEB SYMMES.

Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor and the Sole Proprietor—Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug-Store, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., near Center Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett Norway Village, where the above may be had, together with all those valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway; and by his special appointment, they may also be had of various Druggists, Booksellers, Postmasters, &c. throughout the country. None of these Medicines are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. apply

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of Joseph Kilgore, 2d, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed from the date hereof for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, hereby give notice, that they will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Mr. Nathan Dresser, Inn-holder in Lovell, on the last Thursdays in July, September, and November, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

VALENTINE LITTLE, PHINEAS EASTMAN, Lovell, May 27, 1834. 3w45

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Mexico, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taken in the name of said collector for collection in the undersigned Collector of said Mexico for 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Proprietors.	No. of Acres.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Due of said Collector.
S. Small,	3	10	100	\$ 25.00
S. Small,	8	80	800	200.00
S. Small,	7	15	100	75.00
Babb,	5	100	100	.08

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of Levi Abbott, in said Mexico, on Saturday the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. EBENEZER HARLOW, Jr., Collector, Mexico, June 1st, 1834. 3w 44

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment.

THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the deformity, deformity and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose.

But those who have made trial of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received essential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this most powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The Liniment is also used with signal success, and may be confidently recommended, for Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.—Price, 50 Cents.

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among the many proofs of the surprising efficacy of Dr. Jebb's Liniment in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment. CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1827. Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours, CALEB SYMMES.

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